2 3SHB 3900 - H AMD 263 FAILED 3-17-97 3

By Representative Dickerson

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Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the 5 6 following:

- 7 "Sec. 1. RCW 5.60.060 and 1996 c 156 s 1 are each amended to read 8 as follows:
 - (1) A husband shall not be examined for or against his wife, without the consent of the wife, nor a wife for or against her husband without the consent of the husband; nor can either during marriage or afterward, be without the consent of the other, examined as to any communication made by one to the other during marriage. exception shall not apply to a civil action or proceeding by one against the other, nor to a criminal action or proceeding for a crime committed by one against the other, nor to a criminal action or proceeding against a spouse if the marriage occurred subsequent to the filing of formal charges against the defendant, nor to a criminal action or proceeding for a crime committed by said husband or wife against any child of whom said husband or wife is the parent or guardian, nor to a proceeding under chapter 70.96A or 71.05 RCW: PROVIDED, That the spouse of a person sought to be detained under chapter 70.96A or 71.05 RCW may not be compelled to testify and shall be so informed by the court prior to being called as a witness.
 - (2)(a) An attorney or counselor shall not, without the consent of his or her client, be examined as to any communication made by the client to him or her, or his or her advice given thereon in the course of professional employment.
 - (b) A parent shall not be examined as to a communication made by that parent's minor child to the child's attorney after the filing of juvenile offender or adult criminal charges, if the parent was present at the time of the communication. This privilege does not extend to communications made prior to filing of charges.
 - (3) A member of the clergy or a priest shall not, without the consent of a person making the confession, be examined as to any confession made to him or her in his or her professional character, in

the course of discipline enjoined by the church to which he or she belongs.

- (4) Subject to the limitations under RCW 70.96A.140 or 71.05.250, a physician or surgeon or osteopathic physician or surgeon shall not, without the consent of his or her patient, be examined in a civil action as to any information acquired in attending such patient, which was necessary to enable him or her to prescribe or act for the patient, except as follows:
- (a) In any judicial proceedings regarding a child's injury, neglect, or sexual abuse or the cause thereof; and
- (b) Ninety days after filing an action for personal injuries or wrongful death, the claimant shall be deemed to waive the physician-patient privilege. Waiver of the physician-patient privilege for any one physician or condition constitutes a waiver of the privilege as to all physicians or conditions, subject to such limitations as a court may impose pursuant to court rules.
- (5) A public officer shall not be examined as a witness as to communications made to him or her in official confidence, when the public interest would suffer by the disclosure.
- (6)(a) A peer support group counselor shall not, without consent of the law enforcement officer making the communication, be compelled to testify about any communication made to the counselor by the officer while receiving counseling. The counselor must be designated as such by the sheriff, police chief, or chief of the Washington state patrol, prior to the incident that results in counseling. The privilege only applies when the communication was made to the counselor while acting in his or her capacity as a peer support group counselor. The privilege does not apply if the counselor was an initial responding officer, a witness, or a party to the incident which prompted the delivery of peer support group counseling services to the law enforcement officer.
- 32 (b) For purposes of this section, "peer support group counselor" 33 means a:
 - (i) Law enforcement officer, or civilian employee of a law enforcement agency, who has received training to provide emotional and moral support and counseling to an officer who needs those services as a result of an incident in which the officer was involved while acting in his or her official capacity; or

(ii) Nonemployee counselor who has been designated by the sheriff, police chief, or chief of the Washington state patrol to provide emotional and moral support and counseling to an officer who needs those services as a result of an incident in which the officer was involved while acting in his or her official capacity.

- (7) A sexual assault advocate may not, without the consent of the victim, be examined as to any communication made by the victim to the sexual assault advocate.
- (a) For purposes of this section, "sexual assault advocate" means the employee or volunteer from a rape crisis center, victim assistance unit, program, or association, that provides information, medical or legal advocacy, counseling, or support to victims of sexual assault, who is designated by the victim to accompany the victim to the hospital or other health care facility and to proceedings concerning the alleged assault, including police and prosecution interviews and court proceedings.
- (b) A sexual assault advocate may disclose a confidential communication without the consent of the victim if failure to disclose is likely to result in a clear, imminent risk of serious physical injury or death of the victim or another person. Any sexual assault advocate participating in good faith in the disclosing of records and communications under this section shall have immunity from any liability, civil, criminal, or otherwise, that might result from the action. In any proceeding, civil or criminal, arising out of a disclosure under this section, the good faith of the sexual assault advocate who disclosed the confidential communication shall be presumed.
- Sec. 2. RCW 9.94A.030 and 1996 c 289 s 1 and 1996 c 275 s 5 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- 30 Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in 31 this section apply throughout this chapter.
 - (1) "Collect," or any derivative thereof, "collect and remit," or "collect and deliver," when used with reference to the department of corrections, means that the department is responsible for monitoring and enforcing the offender's sentence with regard to the legal financial obligation, receiving payment thereof from the offender, and, consistent with current law, delivering daily the entire payment to the superior court clerk without depositing it in a departmental account.

(2) "Commission" means the sentencing guidelines commission.

- (3) "Community corrections officer" means an employee of the department who is responsible for carrying out specific duties in supervision of sentenced offenders and monitoring of sentence conditions.
- (4) "Community custody" means that portion of an inmate's sentence of confinement in lieu of earned early release time or imposed pursuant to RCW 9.94A.120 (6), (8), or (10) served in the community subject to controls placed on the inmate's movement and activities by the department of corrections.
- (5) "Community placement" means that period during which the offender is subject to the conditions of community custody and/or postrelease supervision, which begins either upon completion of the term of confinement (postrelease supervision) or at such time as the offender is transferred to community custody in lieu of earned early release. Community placement may consist of entirely community custody, entirely postrelease supervision, or a combination of the two.
- (6) "Community service" means compulsory service, without compensation, performed for the benefit of the community by the offender.
- (7) "Community supervision" means a period of time during which a convicted offender is subject to crime-related prohibitions and other sentence conditions imposed by a court pursuant to this chapter or RCW 16.52.200(6) or 46.61.524. For first-time offenders, the supervision may include crime-related prohibitions and other conditions imposed pursuant to RCW 9.94A.120(5). For purposes of the interstate compact for out-of-state supervision of parolees and probationers, RCW 9.95.270, community supervision is the functional equivalent of probation and should be considered the same as probation by other states.
- 31 (8) "Confinement" means total or partial confinement as defined in 32 this section.
 - (9) "Conviction" means an adjudication of guilt pursuant to Titles 10 or 13 RCW and includes a verdict of guilty, a finding of guilty, and acceptance of a plea of guilty.
 - (10) "Court-ordered legal financial obligation" means a sum of money that is ordered by a superior court of the state of Washington for legal financial obligations which may include restitution to the victim, statutorily imposed crime victims' compensation fees as

assessed pursuant to RCW 7.68.035, court costs, county or interlocal drug funds, court-appointed attorneys' fees, and costs of defense, fines, and any other financial obligation that is assessed to the offender as a result of a felony conviction. Upon conviction for vehicular assault while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, RCW 46.61.522(1)(b), or vehicular homicide while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, RCW 46.61.520(1)(a), legal financial obligations may also include payment to a public agency of the expense of an emergency response to the incident resulting in the conviction, subject to the provisions in RCW 38.52.430.

- (11) "Crime-related prohibition" means an order of a court prohibiting conduct that directly relates to the circumstances of the crime for which the offender has been convicted, and shall not be construed to mean orders directing an offender affirmatively to participate in rehabilitative programs or to otherwise perform affirmative conduct.
- $(12)((\frac{1}{2}))$ "Criminal history" means the list of a defendant's prior convictions and juvenile adjudications, whether in this state, in federal court, or elsewhere. The history shall include, where known, for each conviction $((\frac{1}{2}))$ (a) whether the defendant has been placed on probation and the length and terms thereof; and $((\frac{1}{2}))$ (b) whether the defendant has been incarcerated and the length of incarceration.
- (((b) "Criminal history" shall always include juvenile convictions for sex offenses and serious violent offenses and shall also include a defendant's other prior convictions in juvenile court if: (i) The conviction was for an offense which is a felony or a serious traffic offense and is criminal history as defined in RCW 13.40.020(9); (ii) the defendant was fifteen years of age or older at the time the offense was committed; and (iii) with respect to prior juvenile class B and C felonies or serious traffic offenses, the defendant was less than twenty-three years of age at the time the offense for which he or she is being sentenced was committed.))
- (13) "Day fine" means a fine imposed by the sentencing judge that equals the difference between the offender's net daily income and the reasonable obligations that the offender has for the support of the offender and any dependents.
- (14) "Day reporting" means a program of enhanced supervision designed to monitor the defendant's daily activities and compliance with sentence conditions, and in which the defendant is required to

report daily to a specific location designated by the department or the sentencing judge.

- (15) "Department" means the department of corrections.
- (16) "Determinate sentence" means a sentence that states with exactitude the number of actual years, months, or days of total confinement, of partial confinement, of community supervision, the number of actual hours or days of community service work, or dollars or terms of a legal financial obligation. The fact that an offender through "earned early release" can reduce the actual period of confinement shall not affect the classification of the sentence as a determinate sentence.
- (17) "Disposable earnings" means that part of the earnings of an individual remaining after the deduction from those earnings of any amount required by law to be withheld. For the purposes of this definition, "earnings" means compensation paid or payable for personal services, whether denominated as wages, salary, commission, bonuses, or otherwise, and, notwithstanding any other provision of law making the payments exempt from garnishment, attachment, or other process to satisfy a court-ordered legal financial obligation, specifically includes periodic payments pursuant to pension or retirement programs, or insurance policies of any type, but does not include payments made under Title 50 RCW, except as provided in RCW 50.40.020 and 50.40.050, or Title 74 RCW.
 - (18) "Drug offense" means:

- (a) Any felony violation of chapter 69.50 RCW except possession of a controlled substance (RCW 69.50.401(d)) or forged prescription for a controlled substance (RCW 69.50.403);
- (b) Any offense defined as a felony under federal law that relates to the possession, manufacture, distribution, or transportation of a controlled substance; or
- 31 (c) Any out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws 32 of this state would be a felony classified as a drug offense under (a) 33 of this subsection.
 - (19) "Escape" means:
- 35 (a) Escape in the first degree (RCW 9A.76.110), escape in the 36 second degree (RCW 9A.76.120), willful failure to return from furlough 37 (RCW 72.66.060), willful failure to return from work release (RCW 38 72.65.070), or willful failure to be available for supervision by the 39 department while in community custody (RCW 72.09.310); or

- (b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as an escape under (a) of this subsection.
 - (20) "Felony traffic offense" means:

- (a) Vehicular homicide (RCW 46.61.520), vehicular assault (RCW 46.61.522), eluding a police officer (RCW 46.61.024), or felony hitand-run injury-accident (RCW 46.52.020(4)); or
- (b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a felony traffic offense under (a) of this subsection.
- (21) "Fines" means the requirement that the offender pay a specific sum of money over a specific period of time to the court.
- $(22)((\frac{+a}{+}))$ "First-time offender" means any person who is convicted of a felony $((\frac{+i}{+}))$ (a) not classified as a violent offense or a sex offense under this chapter, or $((\frac{+i}{+}))$ (b) that is not the manufacture, delivery, or possession with intent to manufacture or deliver a controlled substance classified in schedule I or II that is a narcotic drug, nor the manufacture, delivery, or possession with intent to deliver methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, and salts of its isomers as defined in RCW 69.50.206(d)(2), nor the selling for profit of any controlled substance or counterfeit substance classified in schedule I, RCW 69.50.204, except leaves and flowering tops of marihuana, $((and\ except\ as\ provided\ in\ (b)\ of\ this\ subsection,))$ who previously has never been convicted of a felony in this state, federal court, or another state, and who has never participated in a program of deferred prosecution for a felony offense.
- (((b) For purposes of (a) of this subsection, a juvenile adjudication for an offense committed before the age of fifteen years is not a previous felony conviction except for adjudications of sex offenses and serious violent offenses.))
- (23) "Most serious offense" means any of the following felonies or a felony attempt to commit any of the following felonies, as now existing or hereafter amended:
- (a) Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a class A felony;
 - (b) Assault in the second degree;
 - (c) Assault of a child in the second degree;
- (d) Child molestation in the second degree;

- 1 (e) Controlled substance homicide;
- 2 (f) Extortion in the first degree;
- 3 (q) Incest when committed against a child under age fourteen;
 - (h) Indecent liberties;

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- 5 (i) Kidnapping in the second degree;
- 6 (j) Leading organized crime;
 - (k) Manslaughter in the first degree;
 - (1) Manslaughter in the second degree;
- 9 (m) Promoting prostitution in the first degree;
- 10 (n) Rape in the third degree;
- 11 (o) Robbery in the second degree;
- 12 (p) Sexual exploitation;
- 13 (q) Vehicular assault;
- (r) Vehicular homicide, when proximately caused by the driving of any vehicle by any person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.502, or by the operation of any vehicle in a reckless manner;
- 18 (s) Any other class B felony offense with a finding of sexual motivation, as "sexual motivation" is defined under this section;
- 20 (t) Any other felony with a deadly weapon verdict under RCW 21 9.94A.125;
 - (u) Any felony offense in effect at any time prior to December 2, 1993, that is comparable to a most serious offense under this subsection, or any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a most serious offense under this subsection.
- 27 (24) "Nonviolent offense" means an offense which is not a violent 28 offense.
 - (25) "Offender" means a person who has committed a felony established by state law and is eighteen years of age or older or is less than eighteen years of age but whose case is under superior court jurisdiction under RCW 13.04.030 or has been transferred by the appropriate juvenile court to a criminal court pursuant to RCW 13.40.110. Throughout this chapter, the terms "offender" and "defendant" are used interchangeably.
- 36 (26) "Partial confinement" means confinement for no more than one 37 year in a facility or institution operated or utilized under contract 38 by the state or any other unit of government, or, if home detention or 39 work crew has been ordered by the court, in an approved residence, for

- a substantial portion of each day with the balance of the day spent in the community. Partial confinement includes work release, home detention, work crew, and a combination of work crew and home detention as defined in this section.
 - (27) "Persistent offender" is an offender who:

- (a)(i) Has been convicted in this state of any felony considered a most serious offense; and
- (ii) Has, before the commission of the offense under (a) of this subsection, been convicted as an offender on at least two separate occasions, whether in this state or elsewhere, of felonies that under the laws of this state would be considered most serious offenses and would be included in the offender score under RCW 9.94A.360; provided that of the two or more previous convictions, at least one conviction must have occurred before the commission of any of the other most serious offenses for which the offender was previously convicted; or
- (b)(i) Has been convicted of (A) rape in the first degree, rape in the second degree, or indecent liberties by forcible compulsion; (B) murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, kidnapping in the first degree, kidnapping in the second degree, assault in the first degree, assault in the second degree, or burglary in the first degree, with a finding of sexual motivation; or (C) an attempt to commit any crime listed in this subsection (27)(b)(i); and
- (ii) Has, before the commission of the offense under (b)(i) of this subsection, been convicted as an offender on at least one occasion, whether in this state or elsewhere, of an offense listed in (b)(i) of this subsection.
- (28) "Postrelease supervision" is that portion of an offender's community placement that is not community custody.
- (29) "Restitution" means the requirement that the offender pay a specific sum of money over a specific period of time to the court as payment of damages. The sum may include both public and private costs. The imposition of a restitution order does not preclude civil redress.
 - (30) "Serious traffic offense" means:
- (a) Driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.502), actual physical control while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.504), reckless driving (RCW 46.61.500), or hit-and-run an attended vehicle (RCW 46.52.020(5)); or

- (b) Any federal, out-of-state, county, or municipal conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be classified as a serious traffic offense under (a) of this subsection.
- (31) "Serious violent offense" is a subcategory of violent offense and means:
- (a) Murder in the first degree, homicide by abuse, murder in the second degree, assault in the first degree, kidnapping in the first degree, or rape in the first degree, assault of a child in the first degree, or an attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit one of these felonies; or
- (b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a serious violent offense under (a) of this subsection.
- (32) "Sentence range" means the sentencing court's discretionary range in imposing a nonappealable sentence.
 - (33) "Sex offense" means:

- (a) A felony that is a violation of chapter 9A.44 RCW or RCW 9A.64.020 or 9.68A.090 or a felony that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW, a criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit such crimes;
- 21 (b) A felony with a finding of sexual motivation under RCW 22 9.94A.127 or 13.40.135; or
 - (c) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a sex offense under (a) of this subsection.
 - (34) "Sexual motivation" means that one of the purposes for which the defendant committed the crime was for the purpose of his or her sexual gratification.
 - (35) "Total confinement" means confinement inside the physical boundaries of a facility or institution operated or utilized under contract by the state or any other unit of government for twenty-four hours a day, or pursuant to RCW 72.64.050 and 72.64.060.
 - (36) "Transition training" means written and verbal instructions and assistance provided by the department to the offender during the two weeks prior to the offender's successful completion of the work ethic camp program. The transition training shall include instructions in the offender's requirements and obligations during the offender's period of community custody.

- (37) "Victim" means any person who has sustained emotional, psychological, physical, or financial injury to person or property as a direct result of the crime charged.
 - (38) "Violent offense" means:

- (a) Any of the following felonies, as now existing or hereafter amended: Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or an attempt to commit a class A felony, criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a class A felony, manslaughter in the first degree, manslaughter in the second degree, indecent liberties if committed by forcible compulsion, kidnapping in the second degree, arson in the second degree, assault in the second degree, assault of a child in the second degree, extortion in the first degree, robbery in the second degree, drive-by shooting, vehicular assault, and vehicular homicide, when proximately caused by the driving of any vehicle by any person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.502, or by the operation of any vehicle in a reckless manner;
- (b) Any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time prior to July 1, 1976, that is comparable to a felony classified as a violent offense in (a) of this subsection; and
- (c) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a violent offense under (a) or (b) of this subsection.
- (39) "Work crew" means a program of partial confinement consisting of civic improvement tasks for the benefit of the community of not less than thirty-five hours per week that complies with RCW 9.94A.135. The civic improvement tasks shall have minimal negative impact on existing private industries or the labor force in the county where the service or labor is performed. The civic improvement tasks shall not affect employment opportunities for people with developmental disabilities contracted through sheltered workshops as defined in RCW 82.04.385. Only those offenders sentenced to a facility operated or utilized under contract by a county or the state are eligible to participate on a work crew. Offenders sentenced for a sex offense as defined in subsection (33) of this section are not eligible for the work crew program.
- (40) "Work ethic camp" means an alternative incarceration program designed to reduce recidivism and lower the cost of corrections by requiring offenders to complete a comprehensive array of real-world job and vocational experiences, character-building work ethics training,

life management skills development, substance abuse rehabilitation, counseling, literacy training, and basic adult education.

- (41) "Work release" means a program of partial confinement available to offenders who are employed or engaged as a student in a regular course of study at school. Participation in work release shall be conditioned upon the offender attending work or school at regularly defined hours and abiding by the rules of the work release facility.
- (42) "Home detention" means a program of partial confinement available to offenders wherein the offender is confined in a private residence subject to electronic surveillance.
- **Sec. 3.** RCW 9.94A.040 and 1996 c 232 s 1 are each amended to read 12 as follows:
 - (1) A sentencing guidelines commission is established as an agency of state government.
 - (2) The legislature finds that the commission, having accomplished its original statutory directive to implement this chapter, and having expertise in sentencing practice and policies, shall:
 - (a) Evaluate state sentencing policy, to include whether the sentencing ranges and standards are consistent with and further:
 - (i) The purposes of this chapter as defined in RCW 9.94A.010; and
 - (ii) The intent of the legislature to emphasize confinement for the violent offender and alternatives to confinement for the nonviolent offender.

The commission shall provide the governor and the legislature with its evaluation and recommendations under this subsection not later than December 1, 1996, and every two years thereafter;

- (b) Recommend to the legislature revisions or modifications to the standard sentence ranges, state sentencing policy, prosecuting standards, and other standards. If implementation of the revisions or modifications would result in exceeding the capacity of correctional facilities, then the commission shall accompany its recommendation with an additional list of standard sentence ranges which are consistent with correction capacity;
- (c) Study the existing criminal code and from time to time make recommendations to the legislature for modification;
- (d)(i) Serve as a clearinghouse and information center for the collection, preparation, analysis, and dissemination of information on state and local adult and juvenile sentencing practices; (ii) develop

and maintain a computerized adult and juvenile sentencing information system by individual superior court judge consisting of offender, offense, history, and sentence information entered from judgment and sentence forms for all adult felons; and (iii) conduct ongoing research regarding adult and juvenile sentencing guidelines, use of total confinement and alternatives to total confinement, plea bargaining, and other matters relating to the improvement of the adult criminal justice system and the juvenile justice system;

- (e) Assume the powers and duties of the juvenile disposition standards commission after June 30, 1996;
- (f) Evaluate the effectiveness of existing disposition standards and related statutes in implementing policies set forth in RCW 13.40.010 generally, specifically review the guidelines relating to the confinement of minor and first offenders as well as the use of diversion, and review the application of current and proposed juvenile sentencing standards and guidelines for potential adverse impacts on the sentencing outcomes of racial and ethnic minority youth;
- (g) Solicit the comments and suggestions of the juvenile justice community concerning disposition standards, and make recommendations to the legislature regarding revisions or modifications of the standards ((in accordance with RCW 9.94A.045)). The evaluations shall be submitted to the legislature on December 1 of each odd-numbered year. The department of social and health services shall provide the commission with available data concerning the implementation of the disposition standards and related statutes and their effect on the performance of the department's responsibilities relating to juvenile offenders, and with recommendations for modification of the disposition standards. The office of the administrator for the courts shall provide the commission with available data on diversion and dispositions of juvenile offenders under chapter 13.40 RCW; and
- (h) Not later than December 1, 1997, and at least every two years thereafter, based on available information, report to the governor and the legislature on:
 - (i) Racial disproportionality in juvenile and adult sentencing;
- (ii) The capacity of state and local juvenile and adult facilities and resources; and
 - (iii) Recidivism information on adult and juvenile offenders.

(3) Each of the commission's recommended standard sentence ranges shall include one or more of the following: Total confinement, partial confinement, community supervision, community service, and a fine.

- (4) The standard sentence ranges of total and partial confinement under this chapter are subject to the following limitations:
- (a) If the maximum term in the range is one year or less, the minimum term in the range shall be no less than one-third of the maximum term in the range, except that if the maximum term in the range is ninety days or less, the minimum term may be less than one-third of the maximum;
- (b) If the maximum term in the range is greater than one year, the minimum term in the range shall be no less than seventy-five percent of the maximum term in the range; and
- 14 (c) The maximum term of confinement in a range may not exceed the 15 statutory maximum for the crime as provided in RCW 9A.20.021.
- 16 (5) The commission shall exercise its duties under this section in 17 conformity with chapter 34.05 RCW.
- **Sec. 4.** RCW 9.94A.120 and 1996 c 275 s 2, 1996 c 215 s 5, 1996 c 19 199 s 1, and 1996 c 93 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as 20 follows:
 - When a person is convicted of a felony, the court shall impose punishment as provided in this section.
 - (1) Except as authorized in subsections (2), (4), (5), (6), and (8) of this section, the court shall impose a sentence within the sentence range for the offense.
 - (2) The court may impose a sentence outside the standard sentence range for that offense if it finds, considering the purpose of this chapter, that there are substantial and compelling reasons justifying an exceptional sentence.
 - (3) Whenever a sentence outside the standard range is imposed, the court shall set forth the reasons for its decision in written findings of fact and conclusions of law. A sentence outside the standard range shall be a determinate sentence.
 - (4) A persistent offender shall be sentenced to a term of total confinement for life without the possibility of parole or, when authorized by RCW 10.95.030 for the crime of aggravated murder in the first degree, sentenced to death, notwithstanding the maximum sentence under any other law. An offender convicted of the crime of murder in

the first degree shall be sentenced to a term of total confinement not 1 less than twenty years. An offender convicted of the crime of assault 2 in the first degree or assault of a child in the first degree where the 3 4 offender used force or means likely to result in death or intended to kill the victim shall be sentenced to a term of total confinement not 5 less than five years. An offender convicted of the crime of rape in 6 7 the first degree shall be sentenced to a term of total confinement not 8 less than five years. The foregoing minimum terms of total confinement 9 are mandatory and shall not be varied or modified as provided in subsection (2) of this section. In addition, all offenders subject to 10 the provisions of this subsection shall not be eligible for community 11 custody, earned early release time, furlough, home detention, partial 12 confinement, work crew, work release, or any other form of early 13 14 release as defined under RCW 9.94A.150 (1), (2), (3), (5), (7), or (8), 15 or any other form of authorized leave of absence from the correctional facility while not in the direct custody of a corrections officer or 16 officers during such minimum terms of total confinement except in the 17 case of an offender in need of emergency medical treatment or for the 18 19 purpose of commitment to an inpatient treatment facility in the case of an offender convicted of the crime of rape in the first degree. 20

- (5) In sentencing a first-time offender the court may waive the imposition of a sentence within the sentence range and impose a sentence which may include up to ninety days of confinement in a facility operated or utilized under contract by the county and a requirement that the offender refrain from committing new offenses. The sentence may also include up to two years of community supervision, which, in addition to crime-related prohibitions, may include requirements that the offender perform any one or more of the following:
 - (a) Devote time to a specific employment or occupation;

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- 31 (b) Undergo available outpatient treatment for up to two years, or 32 inpatient treatment not to exceed the standard range of confinement for 33 that offense;
 - (c) Pursue a prescribed, secular course of study or vocational training;
 - (d) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries and notify the court or the community corrections officer prior to any change in the offender's address or employment;

1 (e) Report as directed to the court and a community corrections 2 officer; or

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- (f) Pay all court-ordered legal financial obligations as provided in RCW 9.94A.030 and/or perform community service work.
- (6)(a) An offender is eligible for the special drug offender sentencing alternative if:
- (i) The offender is convicted of the manufacture, delivery, or possession with intent to manufacture or deliver a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II that is a narcotic drug or a felony that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW or RCW 69.50.407, a criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit such crimes, and the violation does not involve a sentence enhancement under RCW 9.94A.310 (3) or (4);
- (ii) The offender has no prior convictions for a felony in this state, another state, or the United States; and
- (iii) The offense involved only a small quantity of the particular controlled substance as determined by the judge upon consideration of such factors as the weight, purity, packaging, sale price, and street value of the controlled substance.
- (b) If the midpoint of the standard range is greater than one year and the sentencing judge determines that the offender is eligible for this option and that the offender and the community will benefit from the use of the special drug offender sentencing alternative, the judge may waive imposition of a sentence within the standard range and impose a sentence that must include a period of total confinement in a state facility for one-half of the midpoint of the standard range. During incarceration in the state facility, offenders sentenced under this subsection shall undergo a comprehensive substance abuse assessment and receive, within available resources, treatment services appropriate for the offender. The treatment services shall be designed by the division of alcohol and substance abuse of the department of social and health services, in cooperation with the department of corrections. midpoint of the standard range is twenty-four months or less, no more than three months of the sentence may be served in a work release status. The court shall also impose one year of concurrent community custody and community supervision that must include appropriate outpatient substance abuse treatment, crime-related prohibitions including a condition not to use illegal controlled substances, and a requirement to submit to urinalysis or other testing to monitor that

- status. The court may require that the monitoring for controlled substances be conducted by the department or by a treatment alternatives to street crime program or a comparable court or agency-referred program. The offender may be required to pay thirty dollars per month while on community custody to offset the cost of monitoring. In addition, the court shall impose three or more of the following conditions:
 - (i) Devote time to a specific employment or training;
- (ii) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries and notify the court or the community corrections officer before any change in the offender's address or employment;
 - (iii) Report as directed to a community corrections officer;
 - (iv) Pay all court-ordered legal financial obligations;
 - (v) Perform community service work;

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- (vi) Stay out of areas designated by the sentencing judge.
- (c) If the offender violates any of the sentence conditions in (b) subsection, the department shall impose administratively, with notice to the prosecuting attorney and the sentencing court. Upon motion of the court or the prosecuting attorney, a violation hearing shall be held by the court. If the court finds that conditions have been willfully violated, the court may impose confinement consisting of up to the remaining one-half of the midpoint of the standard range. All total confinement served during the period of community custody shall be credited to the offender, regardless of whether the total confinement is served as a result of the original sentence, as a result of a sanction imposed by the department, or as a result of a violation found by the court. The term of community supervision shall be tolled by any period of time served in total confinement as a result of a violation found by the court.
- (d) The department shall determine the rules for calculating the value of a day fine based on the offender's income and reasonable obligations which the offender has for the support of the offender and any dependents. These rules shall be developed in consultation with the administrator for the courts, the office of financial management, and the commission.
- (7) If a sentence range has not been established for the defendant's crime, the court shall impose a determinate sentence which may include not more than one year of confinement, community service work, a term of community supervision not to exceed one year, and/or

other legal financial obligations. The court may impose a sentence which provides more than one year of confinement if the court finds, considering the purpose of this chapter, that there are substantial and compelling reasons justifying an exceptional sentence.

(8)(a)(i) When an offender is convicted of a sex offense other than a violation of RCW 9A.44.050 or a sex offense that is also a serious violent offense and has no prior convictions for a sex offense or any other felony sex offenses in this or any other state, the sentencing court, on its own motion or the motion of the state or the defendant, may order an examination to determine whether the defendant is amenable to treatment.

The report of the examination shall include at a minimum the following: The defendant's version of the facts and the official version of the facts, the defendant's offense history, an assessment of problems in addition to alleged deviant behaviors, the offender's social and employment situation, and other evaluation measures used. The report shall set forth the sources of the evaluator's information.

The examiner shall assess and report regarding the defendant's amenability to treatment and relative risk to the community. A proposed treatment plan shall be provided and shall include, at a minimum:

- (A) Frequency and type of contact between offender and therapist;
- (B) Specific issues to be addressed in the treatment and description of planned treatment modalities;
- (C) Monitoring plans, including any requirements regarding living conditions, lifestyle requirements, and monitoring by family members and others;
 - (D) Anticipated length of treatment; and
 - (E) Recommended crime-related prohibitions.

The court on its own motion may order, or on a motion by the state shall order, a second examination regarding the offender's amenability to treatment. The evaluator shall be selected by the party making the motion. The defendant shall pay the cost of any second examination ordered unless the court finds the defendant to be indigent in which case the state shall pay the cost.

(ii) After receipt of the reports, the court shall consider whether the offender and the community will benefit from use of this special sexual offender sentencing alternative and consider the victim's opinion whether the offender should receive a treatment disposition

under this subsection. If the court determines that this special sex offender sentencing alternative is appropriate, the court shall then impose a sentence within the sentence range. If this sentence is less than eight years of confinement, the court may suspend the execution of the sentence and impose the following conditions of suspension:

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- (A) The court shall place the defendant on community custody for the length of the suspended sentence or three years, whichever is greater, and require the offender to comply with any conditions imposed by the department of corrections under subsection (14) of this section; and
- (B) The court shall order treatment for any period up to three years in duration. The court in its discretion shall order outpatient sex offender treatment or inpatient sex offender treatment, if available. A community mental health center may not be used for such treatment unless it has an appropriate program designed for sex The offender shall not change sex offender offender treatment. treatment providers or treatment conditions without first notifying the prosecutor, the community corrections officer, and the court, and shall not change providers without court approval after a hearing if the prosecutor or community corrections officer object to the change. addition, as conditions of the suspended sentence, the court may impose other sentence conditions including up to six months of confinement, not to exceed the sentence range of confinement for that offense, crime-related prohibitions, and requirements that the offender perform any one or more of the following:
 - (I) Devote time to a specific employment or occupation;
- (II) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries and notify the court or the community corrections officer prior to any change in the offender's address or employment;
- 30 (III) Report as directed to the court and a community corrections 31 officer;
- 32 (IV) Pay all court-ordered legal financial obligations as provided 33 in RCW 9.94A.030, perform community service work, or any combination 34 thereof; or
- 35 (V) Make recoupment to the victim for the cost of any counseling 36 required as a result of the offender's crime.
- (iii) The sex offender therapist shall submit quarterly reports on the defendant's progress in treatment to the court and the parties. The report shall reference the treatment plan and include at a minimum

the following: Dates of attendance, defendant's compliance with requirements, treatment activities, the defendant's relative progress in treatment, and any other material as specified by the court at sentencing.

 (iv) At the time of sentencing, the court shall set a treatment termination hearing for three months prior to the anticipated date for completion of treatment. Prior to the treatment termination hearing, the treatment professional and community corrections officer shall submit written reports to the court and parties regarding the defendant's compliance with treatment and monitoring requirements, and recommendations regarding termination from treatment, including proposed community supervision conditions. Either party may request and the court may order another evaluation regarding the advisability of termination from treatment. The defendant shall pay the cost of any additional evaluation ordered unless the court finds the defendant to be indigent in which case the state shall pay the cost. At the treatment termination hearing the court may: (A) Modify conditions of community custody, and either (B) terminate treatment, or (C) extend treatment for up to the remaining period of community custody.

(v) If a violation of conditions occurs during community custody, the department shall either impose sanctions as provided for in RCW 9.94A.205(2)(a) or refer the violation to the court and recommend revocation of the suspended sentence as provided for in (a)(vi) of this subsection.

(vi) The court may revoke the suspended sentence at any time during the period of community custody and order execution of the sentence if:

(A) The defendant violates the conditions of the suspended sentence, or

(B) the court finds that the defendant is failing to make satisfactory progress in treatment. All confinement time served during the period of community custody shall be credited to the offender if the suspended sentence is revoked.

(vii) Except as provided in (a) (viii) of this subsection, after July 1, 1991, examinations and treatment ordered pursuant to this subsection shall only be conducted by sex offender treatment providers certified by the department of health pursuant to chapter 18.155 RCW.

(viii) A sex offender therapist who examines or treats a sex offender pursuant to this subsection (8) does not have to be certified by the department of health pursuant to chapter 18.155 RCW if the court finds that: (A) The offender has already moved to another state or

plans to move to another state for reasons other than circumventing the certification requirements; (B) no certified providers are available for treatment within a reasonable geographical distance of the offender's home; and (C) the evaluation and treatment plan comply with this subsection (8) and the rules adopted by the department of health.

(ix) For purposes of this subsection (8), "victim" means any person who has sustained emotional, psychological, physical, or financial injury to person or property as a result of the crime charged. "Victim" also means a parent or guardian of a victim who is a minor child unless the parent or guardian is the perpetrator of the offense.

(x) If the defendant was less than eighteen years of age when the charge was filed, the state shall pay for the cost of initial evaluation and treatment.

(b) When an offender commits any felony sex offense on or after July 1, 1987, and is sentenced to a term of confinement of more than one year but less than six years, the sentencing court may, on its own motion or on the motion of the offender or the state, request the department of corrections to evaluate whether the offender is amenable to treatment and the department may place the offender in a treatment program within a correctional facility operated by the department.

Except for an offender who has been convicted of a violation of RCW 9A.44.040 or 9A.44.050, if the offender completes the treatment program before the expiration of his or her term of confinement, the department of corrections may request the court to convert the balance of confinement to community supervision and to place conditions on the offender including crime-related prohibitions and requirements that the offender perform any one or more of the following:

- (i) Devote time to a specific employment or occupation;
- (ii) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries and notify the court or the community corrections officer prior to any change in the offender's address or employment;
- (iii) Report as directed to the court and a community corrections officer;
 - (iv) Undergo available outpatient treatment.

If the offender violates any of the terms of his or her community supervision, the court may order the offender to serve out the balance of his or her community supervision term in confinement in the custody of the department of corrections.

Nothing in this subsection (8)(b) shall confer eligibility for such programs for offenders convicted and sentenced for a sex offense committed prior to July 1, 1987. This subsection (8)(b) does not apply to any crime committed after July 1, 1990.

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- (c) Offenders convicted and sentenced for a sex offense committed prior to July 1, 1987, may, subject to available funds, request an evaluation by the department of corrections to determine whether they are amenable to treatment. If the offender is determined to be amenable to treatment, the offender may request placement in a treatment program within a correctional facility operated by the department. Placement in such treatment program is subject to available funds.
- (9)(a) When a court sentences a person to a term of total confinement to the custody of the department of corrections for an offense categorized as a sex offense or a serious violent offense committed after July 1, 1988, but before July 1, 1990, assault in the second degree, assault of a child in the second degree, any crime against a person where it is determined in accordance with RCW 9.94A.125 that the defendant or an accomplice was armed with a deadly weapon at the time of commission, or any felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW not sentenced under subsection (6) of this section, committed on or after July 1, 1988, the court shall in addition to the other terms of the sentence, sentence the offender to a one-year term of community placement beginning either upon completion of the term of confinement or at such time as the offender is transferred to community custody in lieu of earned early release in accordance with RCW 9.94A.150 (1) and (2). When the court sentences an offender under this subsection to the statutory maximum period of confinement then the community placement portion of the sentence shall consist entirely of such community custody to which the offender may become eligible, in accordance with RCW 9.94A.150 (1) and (2). Any period of community custody actually served shall be credited against the community placement portion of the sentence.
- (b) When a court sentences a person to a term of total confinement to the custody of the department of corrections for an offense categorized as a sex offense committed on or after July 1, 1990, but before June 6, 1996, a serious violent offense, vehicular homicide, or vehicular assault, committed on or after July 1, 1990, the court shall in addition to other terms of the sentence, sentence the offender to

community placement for two years or up to the period of earned early 1 release awarded pursuant to RCW 9.94A.150 (1) and (2), whichever is 2 3 longer. The community placement shall begin either upon completion of 4 the term of confinement or at such time as the offender is transferred to community custody in lieu of earned early release in accordance with 5 RCW 9.94A.150 (1) and (2). When the court sentences an offender under 6 7 this subsection to the statutory maximum period of confinement then the 8 community placement portion of the sentence shall consist entirely of 9 the community custody to which the offender may become eligible, in accordance with RCW 9.94A.150 (1) and (2). Any period of community 10 custody actually served shall be credited against the community 11 placement portion of the sentence. Unless a condition is waived by the 12 court, the terms of community placement for offenders sentenced 13 pursuant to this section shall include the following conditions: 14

- 15 (i) The offender shall report to and be available for contact with 16 the assigned community corrections officer as directed;
- 17 (ii) The offender shall work at department of corrections-approved 18 education, employment, and/or community service;
 - (iii) The offender shall not consume controlled substances except pursuant to lawfully issued prescriptions;
- 21 (iv) An offender in community custody shall not unlawfully possess 22 controlled substances;
 - (v) The offender shall pay supervision fees as determined by the department of corrections; and
 - (vi) The residence location and living arrangements are subject to the prior approval of the department of corrections during the period of community placement.
 - (c) As a part of any sentence imposed under (a) or (b) of this subsection, the court may also order any of the following special conditions:
- 31 (i) The offender shall remain within, or outside of, a specified 32 geographical boundary;
- (ii) The offender shall not have direct or indirect contact with the victim of the crime or a specified class of individuals;
- (iii) The offender shall participate in crime-related treatment or counseling services;
- 37 (iv) The offender shall not consume alcohol;
- 38 (v) The offender shall comply with any crime-related prohibitions;
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(vi) For an offender convicted of a felony sex offense against a minor victim after June 6, 1996, the offender shall comply with any terms and conditions of community placement imposed by the department of corrections relating to contact between the sex offender and a minor victim or a child of similar age or circumstance as a previous victim.

- (d) Prior to transfer to, or during, community placement, any conditions of community placement may be removed or modified so as not to be more restrictive by the sentencing court, upon recommendation of the department of corrections.
- (10)(a) When a court sentences a person to the custody of the department of corrections for an offense categorized as a sex offense committed on or after June 6, 1996, the court shall, in addition to other terms of the sentence, sentence the offender to community custody for three years or up to the period of earned early release awarded pursuant to RCW 9.94A.150 (1) and (2), whichever is longer. The community custody shall begin either upon completion of the term of confinement or at such time as the offender is transferred to community custody in lieu of earned early release in accordance with RCW 9.94A.150 (1) and (2).
- (b) Unless a condition is waived by the court, the terms of community custody shall be the same as those provided for in subsection (9)(b) of this section and may include those provided for in subsection (9)(c) of this section. As part of any sentence that includes a term of community custody imposed under this subsection, the court shall also require the offender to comply with any conditions imposed by the department of corrections under subsection (14) of this section.
- (c) At any time prior to the completion of a sex offender's term of community custody, if the court finds that public safety would be enhanced, the court may impose and enforce an order extending any or all of the conditions imposed pursuant to this section for a period up to the maximum allowable sentence for the crime as it is classified in chapter 9A.20 RCW, regardless of the expiration of the offender's term of community custody. If a violation of a condition extended under this subsection occurs after the expiration of the offender's term of community custody, it shall be deemed a violation of the sentence for the purposes of RCW 9.94A.195 and may be punishable as contempt of court as provided for in RCW 7.21.040.
- (11) If the court imposes a sentence requiring confinement of thirty days or less, the court may, in its discretion, specify that the

sentence be served on consecutive or intermittent days. A sentence requiring more than thirty days of confinement shall be served on consecutive days. Local jail administrators may schedule court-ordered intermittent sentences as space permits.

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- (12) If a sentence imposed includes payment of a legal financial obligation, the sentence shall specify the total amount of the legal financial obligation owed, and shall require the offender to pay a specified monthly sum toward that legal financial obligation. Restitution to victims shall be paid prior to any other payments of monetary obligations. Any legal financial obligation that is imposed by the court may be collected by the department, which shall deliver the amount paid to the county clerk for credit. The offender's compliance with payment of legal financial obligations shall be supervised by the department. All monetary payments ordered shall be paid no later than ten years after the last date of release from confinement pursuant to a felony conviction or the date the sentence was entered. Independent of the department, the party or entity to whom the legal financial obligation is owed shall have the authority to utilize any other remedies available to the party or entity to collect the legal financial obligation. Nothing in this section makes the department, the state, or any of its employees, agents, or other persons acting on their behalf liable under any circumstances for the payment of these legal financial obligations. If an order includes restitution as one of the monetary assessments, the county clerk shall make disbursements to victims named in the order.
- (13) Except as provided under RCW 9.94A.140(1) and 9.94A.142(1), a court may not impose a sentence providing for a term of confinement or community supervision or community placement which exceeds the statutory maximum for the crime as provided in chapter 9A.20 RCW.
- (14) All offenders sentenced to terms involving community supervision, community service, community placement, or legal financial obligation shall be under the supervision of the department of corrections and shall follow explicitly the instructions and conditions of the department of corrections.
- (a) The instructions shall include, at a minimum, reporting as directed to a community corrections officer, remaining within prescribed geographical boundaries, notifying the community corrections officer of any change in the offender's address or employment, and paying the supervision fee assessment.

(b) For sex offenders sentenced to terms involving community custody for crimes committed on or after June 6, 1996, the department may include, in addition to the instructions in (a) of this subsection, any appropriate conditions of supervision, including but not limited to, prohibiting the offender from having contact with any other specified individuals or specific class of individuals. The conditions authorized under this subsection (14)(b) may be imposed by the department prior to or during a sex offender's community custody term. If a violation of conditions imposed by the court or the department pursuant to subsection (10) of this section occurs during community custody, it shall be deemed a violation of community placement for the purposes of RCW 9.94A.207 and shall authorize the department to transfer an offender to a more restrictive confinement status as provided in RCW 9.94A.205. At any time prior to the completion of a sex offender's term of community custody, the department may recommend to the court that any or all of the conditions imposed by the court or the department pursuant to subsection (10) of this section be continued beyond the expiration of the offender's term of community custody as authorized in subsection (10)(c) of this section.

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The department may require offenders to pay for special services rendered on or after July 25, 1993, including electronic monitoring, day reporting, and telephone reporting, dependent upon the offender's ability to pay. The department may pay for these services for offenders who are not able to pay.

- (15) All offenders sentenced to terms involving community supervision, community service, or community placement under the supervision of the department of corrections shall not own, use, or possess firearms or ammunition. Offenders who own, use, or are found to be in actual or constructive possession of firearms or ammunition shall be subject to the appropriate violation process and sanctions. "Constructive possession" as used in this subsection means the power and intent to control the firearm or ammunition. "Firearm" as used in this subsection means a weapon or device from which a projectile may be fired by an explosive such as gunpowder.
- (16) The sentencing court shall give the offender credit for all confinement time served before the sentencing if that confinement was solely in regard to the offense for which the offender is being sentenced.

(17) A departure from the standards in RCW 9.94A.400 (1) and (2) governing whether sentences are to be served consecutively or concurrently is an exceptional sentence subject to the limitations in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, and may be appealed by the defendant or the state as set forth in RCW 9.94A.210 (2) through (6).

- (18) The court shall order restitution whenever the offender is convicted of a felony that results in injury to any person or damage to or loss of property, whether the offender is sentenced to confinement or placed under community supervision, unless extraordinary circumstances exist that make restitution inappropriate in the court's judgment. The court shall set forth the extraordinary circumstances in the record if it does not order restitution.
- (19) As a part of any sentence, the court may impose and enforce an order that relates directly to the circumstances of the crime for which the offender has been convicted, prohibiting the offender from having any contact with other specified individuals or a specific class of individuals for a period not to exceed the maximum allowable sentence for the crime, regardless of the expiration of the offender's term of community supervision or community placement.
- (20) In any sentence of partial confinement, the court may require the defendant to serve the partial confinement in work release, in a program of home detention, on work crew, or in a combined program of work crew and home detention.
- (21) All court-ordered legal financial obligations collected by the department and remitted to the county clerk shall be credited and paid where restitution is ordered. Restitution shall be paid prior to any other payments of monetary obligations.
- Sec. 5. RCW 9.94A.360 and 1995 c 316 s 1 and 1995 c 101 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- The offender score is measured on the horizontal axis of the sentencing grid. The offender score rules are as follows:
 - The offender score is the sum of points accrued under this section rounded down to the nearest whole number.
 - (1) A prior conviction is a conviction which exists before the date of sentencing for the offense for which the offender score is being computed. Convictions entered or sentenced on the same date as the conviction for which the offender score is being computed shall be deemed "other current offenses" within the meaning of RCW 9.94A.400.

(2) ((Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section,)) Class A and sex prior felony convictions shall always be included in the offender score. Class B prior felony convictions other than sex offenses shall not be included in the offender score, if since the last date of release from confinement (including full-time residential treatment) pursuant to a felony conviction, if any, or entry of judgment and sentence, the offender had spent ten consecutive years in the community without committing any crime that subsequently results in a conviction. Class C prior felony convictions other than sex offenses shall not be included in the offender score if, since the last date of release from confinement (including full-time residential treatment) pursuant to a felony conviction, if any, or entry of judgment and sentence, the offender had spent five consecutive years in the community without committing any crime that subsequently results in a conviction. Serious traffic convictions shall not be included in the offender score if, since the last date of release from confinement (including full-time residential treatment) pursuant to a felony conviction, if any, or entry of judgment and sentence, the offender spent five years in the community without committing any crime that subsequently results in a conviction. This subsection applies to both adult and juvenile prior convictions.

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- (3) Out-of-state convictions for offenses shall be classified according to the comparable offense definitions and sentences provided by Washington law. Federal convictions for offenses shall be classified according to the comparable offense definitions and sentences provided by Washington law. If there is no clearly comparable offense under Washington law or the offense is one that is usually considered subject to exclusive federal jurisdiction, the offense shall be scored as a class C felony equivalent if it was a felony under the relevant federal statute.
- (4) ((Always include juvenile convictions for sex offenses and serious violent offenses. Include other class A juvenile felonies only if the offender was 15 or older at the time the juvenile offense was committed. Include other class B and C juvenile felony convictions only if the offender was 15 or older at the time the juvenile offense was committed and the offender was less than 23 at the time the offense for which he or she is being sentenced was committed.

(5))) Score prior convictions for felony anticipatory offenses (attempts, criminal solicitations, and criminal conspiracies) the same as if they were convictions for completed offenses.

- $((\frac{(6)}{(6)}))$ (5)(a) In the case of multiple prior convictions, for the purpose of computing the offender score, count all convictions separately, except:
- (i) Prior ((adult)) offenses which were found, under RCW 9.94A.400(1)(a), to encompass the same criminal conduct, shall be counted as one offense, the offense that yields the highest offender score. The current sentencing court shall determine with respect to other prior adult offenses for which sentences were served concurrently or prior juvenile offenses for which sentences were served consecutively, whether those offenses shall be counted as one offense or as separate offenses using the "same criminal conduct" analysis found in RCW 9.94A.400(1)(a), and if the court finds that they shall be counted as one offense, then the offense that yields the highest offender score shall be used. The current sentencing court may presume that such other prior ((adult)) offenses were not the same criminal conduct from sentences imposed on separate dates, or in separate counties or jurisdictions, or in separate complaints, indictments, or informations; and
- (ii) ((Juvenile prior convictions entered or sentenced on the same date shall count as one offense, the offense that yields the highest offender score, except for juvenile prior convictions for violent offenses with separate victims, which shall count as separate offenses; and
- (iii))) In the case of multiple prior convictions for offenses committed before July 1, 1986, for the purpose of computing the offender score, count all adult convictions served concurrently as one offense, and count all juvenile convictions entered on the same date as one offense. Use the conviction for the offense that yields the highest offender score.
- (b) As used in this subsection (((6))) (5), "served concurrently" means that: (i) The latter sentence was imposed with specific reference to the former; (ii) the concurrent relationship of the sentences was judicially imposed; and (iii) the concurrent timing of the sentences was not the result of a probation or parole revocation on the former offense.

(((7))) (6) If the present conviction is one of the anticipatory offenses of criminal attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy, count each prior conviction as if the present conviction were for a completed offense.

 $((\frac{(8)}{(8)}))$ If the present conviction is for a nonviolent offense and not covered by subsection (11) or (12) $((\frac{or}{(13)}))$ of this section, count one point for each adult prior felony conviction and one point for each juvenile prior violent felony conviction and « point for each juvenile prior nonviolent felony conviction.

 $((\frac{(9)}{)})$ (8) If the present conviction is for a violent offense and not covered in subsection (9), (10), (11), or (12)(($\frac{1}{0}$, or (13))) of this section, count two points for each prior adult and juvenile violent felony conviction, one point for each prior adult nonviolent felony conviction, and « point for each prior juvenile nonviolent felony conviction.

 $((\frac{10}{10}))$ (9) If the present conviction is for Murder 1 or 2, Assault 1, Assault of a Child 1, Kidnapping 1, Homicide by Abuse, or Rape 1, count three points for prior adult and juvenile convictions for crimes in these categories, two points for each prior adult and juvenile violent conviction (not already counted), one point for each prior adult nonviolent felony conviction, and « point for each prior juvenile nonviolent felony conviction.

(((11))) (10) If the present conviction is for Burglary 1, count prior convictions as in subsection (((9))) (8) of this section; however count two points for each prior adult Burglary 2 or residential burglary conviction, and one point for each prior juvenile Burglary 2 or residential burglary conviction.

 $((\frac{12}{12}))$ (11) If the present conviction is for a felony traffic offense count two points for each adult or juvenile prior conviction for Vehicular Homicide or Vehicular Assault; for each felony offense or serious traffic offense, count one point for each adult and « point for each juvenile prior conviction.

 $((\frac{(13)}{(12)}))$ If the present conviction is for a drug offense count three points for each adult prior felony drug offense conviction and two points for each juvenile drug offense. All other adult and juvenile felonies are scored as in subsection $((\frac{(9)}{(12)}))$ (8) of this section if the current drug offense is violent, or as in subsection $((\frac{(12)}{(12)}))$ (7) of this section if the current drug offense is nonviolent.

(((14))) (13) If the present conviction is for Willful Failure to Return from Furlough, RCW 72.66.060, Willful Failure to Return from Work Release, RCW 72.65.070, or Escape from Community Custody, RCW 72.09.310, count only prior escape convictions in the offender score. Count adult prior escape convictions as one point and juvenile prior escape convictions as « point.

 $((\frac{15}{15}))$ (14) If the present conviction is for Escape 1, RCW 9A.76.110, or Escape 2, RCW 9A.76.120, count adult prior convictions as one point and juvenile prior convictions as « point.

 $((\frac{16}{16}))$ (15) If the present conviction is for Burglary 2 or residential burglary, count priors as in subsection $((\frac{8}{16}))$ (7) of this section; however, count two points for each adult and juvenile prior Burglary 1 conviction, two points for each adult prior Burglary 2 or residential burglary conviction, and one point for each juvenile prior Burglary 2 or residential burglary conviction.

 $((\frac{17}{17}))$ (16) If the present conviction is for a sex offense, count priors as in subsections $((\frac{8}{17}))$ (7) through $((\frac{16}{16}))$ (15) of this section; however count three points for each adult and juvenile prior sex offense conviction.

 $((\frac{18}{18}))$ (17) If the present conviction is for an offense committed while the offender was under community placement, add one point.

Sec. 6. RCW 9A.04.050 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 260 s 9A.04.050 are each amended to read as follows:

Children under the age of eight years are incapable of committing crime. Children of eight and under twelve years of age are presumed to be incapable of committing crime, but this presumption may be removed by proof that they have sufficient capacity to understand the act or neglect, and to know that it was wrong. The court shall hold a hearing to determine whether a child who is ten or eleven years of age and who is alleged to have committed an offense has the capacity to understand the alleged act or neglect and that it is wrong. Whenever in legal proceedings it becomes necessary to determine the age of a child, he or she may be produced for inspection, to enable the court or jury to determine the age thereby; and the court may also direct ((his)) the child's examination by one or more physicians, whose opinion shall be competent evidence upon the question of ((his)) the child's age.

Sec. 7. RCW 13.04.030 and 1995 c 312 s 39 and 1995 c 311 s 15 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

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- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the juvenile courts in the several counties of this state, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction over all proceedings:
- (a) Under the interstate compact on placement of children as provided in chapter 26.34 RCW;
- (b) Relating to children alleged or found to be dependent as provided in chapter 26.44 RCW and in RCW 13.34.030 through 13.34.170;
- (c) Relating to the termination of a parent and child relationship as provided in RCW 13.34.180 through 13.34.210;
- 12 (d) To approve or disapprove out-of-home placement as provided in RCW 13.32A.170;
 - (e) Relating to juveniles alleged or found to have committed offenses, traffic or civil infractions, or violations as provided in RCW 13.40.020 through 13.40.230, unless:
- 17 (i) The juvenile court transfers jurisdiction of a particular juvenile to adult criminal court pursuant to RCW 13.40.110; or
 - (ii) The statute of limitations applicable to adult prosecution for the offense, traffic infraction, or violation has expired; or
 - (iii) The alleged offense or infraction is a traffic, fish, boating, or game offense, or traffic or civil infraction committed by a juvenile sixteen years of age or older and would, if committed by an adult, be tried or heard in a court of limited jurisdiction, in which instance the appropriate court of limited jurisdiction shall have jurisdiction over the alleged offense or infraction, and no guardian ad litem is required in any such proceeding due to the juvenile's age: PROVIDED, That if such an alleged offense or infraction and an alleged offense or infraction subject to juvenile court jurisdiction arise out of the same event or incident, the juvenile court may have jurisdiction of both matters: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the jurisdiction under this subsection does not constitute "transfer" or a "decline" for purposes of RCW 13.40.110(1) or (e)(i) of this subsection: PROVIDED FURTHER, That courts of limited jurisdiction which confine juveniles for an alleged offense or infraction may place juveniles in juvenile detention facilities under an agreement with the officials responsible for the administration of the juvenile detention facility in RCW 13.04.035 and 13.20.060; or

(iv) The juvenile is sixteen or seventeen years old and the alleged offense is: (A) A serious violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 committed on or after June 13, 1994; or (B) a violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 committed on or after June 13, 1994, and the juvenile has a criminal history consisting of: (I) One or more prior serious violent offenses; (II) two or more prior violent offenses; or (III) three or more of any combination of the following offenses: Any class A felony, any class B felony, vehicular assault, or manslaughter in the second degree, all of which must have been committed after the juvenile's thirteenth birthday and prosecuted separately. In such a case the adult criminal court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction.

If the juvenile challenges the state's determination of the juvenile's criminal history, the state may establish the offender's criminal history by a preponderance of the evidence. If the criminal history consists of adjudications entered upon a plea of guilty, the state shall not bear a burden of establishing the knowing and voluntariness of the plea;

- (f) Under the interstate compact on juveniles as provided in chapter 13.24 RCW;
- (g) Relating to termination of a diversion agreement under RCW 13.40.080, including a proceeding in which the divertee has attained eighteen years of age;
- (h) Relating to court validation of a voluntary consent to an outof-home placement under chapter 13.34 RCW, by the parent or Indian custodian of an Indian child, except if the parent or Indian custodian and child are residents of or domiciled within the boundaries of a federally recognized Indian reservation over which the tribe exercises exclusive jurisdiction; and
- (i) Relating to petitions to compel disclosure of information filed by the department of social and health services pursuant to RCW 74.13.042.
- (2) The family court shall have concurrent original jurisdiction with the juvenile court over all proceedings under this section if the superior court judges of a county authorize concurrent jurisdiction as provided in RCW 26.12.010.
- (3) A juvenile subject to adult superior court jurisdiction under subsection (1)(e) (i) through (iv) of this section, who is detained

- 1 pending trial, may be detained in a county detention facility as 2 defined in RCW 13.40.020 pending sentencing or a dismissal.
- 3 **Sec. 8.** RCW 13.40.010 and 1992 c 205 s 101 are each amended to 4 read as follows:
- 5 (1) This chapter shall be known and cited as the Juvenile Justice 6 Act of 1977.
 - (2) It is the intent of the legislature that a system capable of having primary responsibility for, being accountable for, and responding to the needs of youthful offenders, as defined by this chapter, be established. It is the further intent of the legislature that youth, in turn, be held accountable for their offenses and that ((both)) communities, families, and the juvenile courts carry out their functions consistent with this intent. To effectuate these policies, the legislature declares the following to be equally important purposes of this chapter:
 - (a) Protect the citizenry from criminal behavior;

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- 17 (b) Provide for determining whether accused juveniles have 18 committed offenses as defined by this chapter;
- 19 (c) Make the juvenile offender accountable for his or her criminal 20 behavior;
- 21 (d) Provide for punishment commensurate with the age, crime, and 22 criminal history of the juvenile offender;
 - (e) Provide due process for juveniles alleged to have committed an offense;
 - (f) Provide necessary treatment, supervision, and custody for juvenile offenders;
- 27 (g) Provide for the handling of juvenile offenders by communities 28 whenever consistent with public safety;
 - (h) Provide for restitution to victims of crime;
 - (i) Develop effective standards and goals for the operation, funding, and evaluation of all components of the juvenile justice system and related services at the state and local levels; ((and))
 - (j) Provide for a clear policy to determine what types of offenders shall receive punishment, treatment, or both, and to determine the jurisdictional limitations of the courts, institutions, and community services; and
- (k) Encourage the parents, guardian, or custodian of the juvenile
 to actively participate in the juvenile justice process.

Sec. 9. RCW 13.40.020 and 1995 c 395 s 2 and 1995 c 134 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

For the purposes of this chapter:

- (1) (("Serious offender" means a person fifteen years of age or older who has committed an offense which if committed by an adult would be:
 - (a) A class A felony, or an attempt to commit a class A felony;
- (b) Manslaughter in the first degree; or
- (c) Assault in the second degree, extortion in the first degree, child molestation in the second degree, kidnapping in the second degree, robbery in the second degree, residential burglary, or burglary in the second degree, where such offenses include the infliction of bodily harm upon another or where during the commission of or immediate withdrawal from such an offense the perpetrator is armed with a deadly weapon;
- (2))) "Community service" means compulsory service, without compensation, performed for the benefit of the community by the offender as punishment for committing an offense. Community service may be performed through public or private organizations or through work crews;
- $((\frac{3}{2}))$ (2) "Community supervision" means an order of disposition by the court of an adjudicated youth not committed to the department or an order granting a deferred $((\frac{adjudication}{adjudication}))$ disposition pursuant to RCW 13.40.125. A community supervision order for a single offense may be for a period of up to two years for a sex offense as defined by RCW 9.94A.030 and up to one year for other offenses. As a mandatory condition of any term of community supervision, the court shall order the juvenile to refrain from committing new offenses. As a mandatory condition of community supervision, the court shall order the juvenile to comply with the mandatory school attendance provisions of chapter 28A.225 RCW and to inform the school of the existence of this requirement. Community supervision is an individualized program comprised of one or more of the following:
 - (a) Community-based sanctions;
- (b) Community-based rehabilitation;
 - (c) Monitoring and reporting requirements;
- 37 (d) Posting of a probation bond ((imposed pursuant to RCW
 38 13.40.0357));

- (((4))) (3) Community-based sanctions may include one or more of the following:
 - (a) A fine, not to exceed ((one)) five hundred dollars;

- (b) Community service not to exceed one hundred fifty hours of service;
 - (((5))) (4) "Community-based rehabilitation" means one or more of the following: Employment; attendance of information classes; counseling, outpatient substance abuse treatment programs, outpatient mental health programs, anger management classes, education or outpatient treatment programs to prevent animal cruelty, or other services; or attendance at school or other educational programs appropriate for the juvenile as determined by the school district. Placement in community-based rehabilitation programs is subject to available funds;
 - ((+6+)) (5) "Monitoring and reporting requirements" means one or more of the following: Curfews; requirements to remain at home, school, work, or court-ordered treatment programs during specified hours; restrictions from leaving or entering specified geographical areas; requirements to report to the probation officer as directed and to remain under the probation officer's supervision; and other conditions or limitations as the court may require which may not include confinement;
 - (((7))) (6) "Confinement" means physical custody by the department of social and health services in a facility operated by or pursuant to a contract with the state, or physical custody in a detention facility operated by or pursuant to a contract with any county. The county may operate or contract with vendors to operate county detention facilities. The department may operate or contract to operate detention facilities for juveniles committed to the department. Pretrial confinement or confinement of less than thirty-one days imposed as part of a disposition or modification order may be served consecutively or intermittently, in the discretion of the court;
 - ((+8))) (7) "Court,"((-)) when used without further qualification, means the juvenile court judge(s) or commissioner(s);
- $((\frac{9}{}))$ (8) "Criminal history" includes all criminal complaints against the respondent for which, prior to the commission of a current offense:
- 38 (a) The allegations were found correct by a court. If a respondent 39 is convicted of two or more charges arising out of the same course of

conduct, only the highest charge from among these shall count as an offense for the purposes of this chapter; or

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- (b) The criminal complaint was diverted by a prosecutor pursuant to the provisions of this chapter on agreement of the respondent and after an advisement to the respondent that the criminal complaint would be considered as part of the respondent's criminal history. A successfully completed deferred adjudication that was entered before the effective date of this act or a deferred disposition shall not be considered part of the respondent's criminal history;
- 10 (((10))) "Department" means the department of social and health services;
 - $((\frac{11}{11}))$ (10) "Detention facility" means a county facility, paid for by the county, for the physical confinement of a juvenile alleged to have committed an offense or an adjudicated offender subject to a disposition or modification order. "Detention facility" includes county group homes, inpatient substance abuse programs, juvenile basic training camps, and electronic monitoring;
 - $((\frac{12}{12}))$ (11) "Diversion unit" means any probation counselor who enters into a diversion agreement with an alleged youthful offender, or any other person, community accountability board, or other entity except a law enforcement official or entity, with whom the juvenile court administrator has contracted to arrange and supervise such agreements pursuant to RCW 13.40.080, or any person, community accountability board, or other entity specially funded by the legislature to arrange and supervise diversion agreements in accordance with the requirements of this chapter. For purposes of this subsection, "community accountability board" means a board comprised of members of the local community in which the juvenile offender resides. The superior court shall appoint the members. The boards shall consist of at least three and not more than seven members. If possible, the board should include a variety of representatives from the community, such as a law enforcement officer, teacher or school administrator, high school student, parent, and business owner, and should represent the cultural diversity of the local community;
 - $((\frac{13}{13}))$ <u>(12)</u> "Institution" means a juvenile facility established pursuant to chapters 72.05 and 72.16 through 72.20 RCW;
- $((\frac{14}{1}))$ (13) "Juvenile," "youth," and "child" mean any individual who is under the chronological age of eighteen years and who has not

been previously transferred to adult court pursuant to RCW 13.40.110 or who is otherwise under adult court jurisdiction;

 $((\frac{15}{15}))$ (14) "Juvenile offender" means any juvenile who has been found by the juvenile court to have committed an offense, including a person eighteen years of age or older over whom jurisdiction has been extended under RCW 13.40.300;

- (15) "Local sanctions" mean one or more of the following: (a) 0-30 days of confinement; (b) 0-12 months of community supervision; (c) 0-150 hours of community service; or (d) \$0-\$500 fine;
- (16) "Manifest injustice" means a disposition that would either impose an excessive penalty on the juvenile or would impose a serious, and clear danger to society in light of the purposes of this chapter;
- 13 (17) (("Middle offender" means a person who has committed an offense and who is neither a minor or first offender nor a serious offender;
 - (18) "Minor or first offender" means a person whose current offense(s) and criminal history fall entirely within one of the following categories:
 - (a) Four misdemeanors;

- (b) Two misdemeanors and one gross misdemeanor;
- 21 (c) One misdemeanor and two gross misdemeanors; and
- 22 (d) Three gross misdemeanors.
- For purposes of this definition, current violations shall be counted as misdemeanors;
 - (19)) "Offense" means an act designated a violation or a crime if committed by an adult under the law of this state, under any ordinance of any city or county of this state, under any federal law, or under the law of another state if the act occurred in that state;
- (((20))) (18) "Respondent" means a juvenile who is alleged or 30 proven to have committed an offense;
 - $((\frac{21}{}))$ (19) "Restitution" means financial reimbursement by the offender to the victim, and shall be limited to easily ascertainable damages for injury to or loss of property, actual expenses incurred for medical treatment for physical injury to persons, lost wages resulting from physical injury, and costs of the victim's counseling reasonably related to the offense if the offense is a sex offense. Restitution shall not include reimbursement for damages for mental anguish, pain and suffering, or other intangible losses. Nothing in this chapter

shall limit or replace civil remedies or defenses available to the victim or offender;

 $((\frac{22}{2}))$ (20) "Secretary" means the secretary of the department of social and health services. "Assistant secretary" means the assistant secretary for juvenile rehabilitation for the department;

 $((\frac{23}{23}))$ (21) "Services" mean services which provide alternatives to incarceration for those juveniles who have pleaded or been adjudicated guilty of an offense or have signed a diversion agreement pursuant to this chapter;

(((24))) (22) "Sex offense" means an offense defined as a sex 11 offense in RCW 9.94A.030;

 $((\frac{25}{1}))$ (23) "Sexual motivation" means that one of the purposes for which the respondent committed the offense was for the purpose of his or her sexual gratification;

 $((\frac{(26)}{)})$ (24) "Foster care" means temporary physical care in a foster family home or group care facility as defined in RCW 74.15.020 and licensed by the department, or other legally authorized care;

 $((\frac{27}{1}))$ (25) "Violation" means an act or omission, which if committed by an adult, must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt, and is punishable by sanctions which do not include incarceration;

 $((\frac{(28)}{)}))$ (26) "Violent offense" means a violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030;

 $((\frac{(29)}{)})$ (27) "Probation bond" means a bond, posted with sufficient security by a surety justified and approved by the court, to secure the offender's appearance at required court proceedings and compliance with court-ordered community supervision or conditions of release ordered pursuant to RCW 13.40.040 or 13.40.050. It also means a deposit of cash or posting of other collateral in lieu of a bond if approved by the court;

(((30))) (28) "Surety" means an entity licensed under state insurance laws or by the state department of licensing, to write corporate, property, or probation bonds within the state, and justified and approved by the superior court of the county having jurisdiction of the case.

Sec. 10. RCW 13.40.0357 and 1996 c 205 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

1	((SCHEDULE A))			
2	DESC	RIPTION AND OFFENSE CA	TEGORY	
3	JUVENILE	JUVENILE	DISPOSITION	
4	DISPOSITION	CATEGORY FO	OR ATTEMPT,	
5	OFFENSE	BAILJUMP, G	CONSPIRACY,	
6	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION (RCW CITATION) OR S	OLICITATION	
7				
8		Arson and Malicious Mischief		
9	A	Arson 1 (9A.48.020)	$\mathbf{B}+$	
10	В	Arson 2 (9A.48.030)	C	
11	C	Reckless Burning 1 (9A.48.040)	D	
12	D	Reckless Burning 2 (9A.48.050)	E	
13	В	Malicious Mischief 1 (9A.48.070)	C	
14	C	Malicious Mischief 2 (9A.48.080)	D	
15	D	Malicious Mischief 3 (<\$50 is		
16		E class) (9A.48.090)	E	
17	Е	Tampering with Fire Alarm		
18		Apparatus (9.40.100)	E	
19	A	Possession of Incendiary Device		
20		(9.40.120)	B+	
21		Assault and Other Crimes		
22		Involving Physical Harm		
23	A	Assault 1 (9A.36.011)	B+	
24	B+	Assault 2 (9A.36.021)	C+	
25	C+	Assault 3 (9A.36.031)	D+	
26	D+	Assault 4 (9A.36.041)	E	
27	<u>B+</u>	Drive-By Shooting		
28		(9A.36.045)	<u>C+</u>	
29	D+	Reckless Endangerment		
30		(9A.36.050)	E	
31	C+	Promoting Suicide Attempt		
32		(9A.36.060)	D+	
33	D+	Coercion (9A.36.070)	E	
34	C+	Custodial Assault (9A.36.100)	D+	
35		Burglary and Trespass		
36	B+	Burglary 1 (9A.52.020)	C+	

1	<u>B</u>	Residential Burglary	
2		(9A.52.025)	<u>C</u>
3	В	Burglary 2 (9A.52.030)	C
4	D	Burglary Tools (Possession of)	
5		(9A.52.060)	E
6	D	Criminal Trespass 1 (9A.52.070)	E
7	Е	Criminal Trespass 2 (9A.52.080)	E
8	<u>C</u>	Vehicle Prowling 1 (9A.52.095)	<u>D</u>
9	D	Vehicle Prowling <u>2</u> (9A.52.100)	E
10		Drugs	
11	E	Possession/Consumption of Alcohol	
12		(66.44.270)	E
13	C	Illegally Obtaining Legend Drug	
14		(69.41.020)	D
15	C+	Sale, Delivery, Possession of Legend	
16		Drug with Intent to Sell	
17		(69.41.030)	D+
18	E	Possession of Legend Drug	
19		(69.41.030)	E
20	B+	Violation of Uniform Controlled	
21		Substances Act - Narcotic or	
22		Methamphetamine Sale	
23		(69.50.401(a)(1)(i) or (ii))	B+
24	C	Violation of Uniform Controlled	
25		Substances Act - Nonnarcotic Sale	
26		(69.50.401(a)(1)(iii))	C
27	E	Possession of Marihuana <40 grams	
28		(69.50.401(e))	E
29	C	Fraudulently Obtaining Controlled	
30		Substance (69.50.403)	C
31	C+	Sale of Controlled Substance	
32		for Profit (69.50.410)	C+
33	Е	Unlawful Inhalation (9.47A.020)	E
34	В	Violation of Uniform Controlled	
35		Substances Act - Narcotic or	
36		Methamphetamine	
37		Counterfeit Substances	
38		(69.50.401(b)(1)(i) or (ii))	В

1	C	Violation of Uniform Controlled	
2		Substances Act - Nonnarcotic	
3		Counterfeit Substances	
4		(69.50.401(b)(1) (iii), (iv),	
5		(v))	С
6	С	Violation of Uniform Controlled	
7		Substances Act - Possession of a	
8		Controlled Substance	
9		(69.50.401(d))	C
10	C	Violation of Uniform Controlled	
11		Substances Act - Possession of a	
12		Controlled Substance	
13		(69.50.401(c))	C
14		Firearms and Weapons	
15	<u>B</u>	Theft of Firearm (9A.56.300)	<u>C</u>
16	<u>B</u>	Possession of Stolen Firearm	
17		(9A.56.310)	<u>C</u>
18	E	Carrying Loaded Pistol Without	
19		Permit (9.41.050)	E
20	C	Possession of Firearms by Minor (<18)	
21		(9.41.040(1) (b)(((iv)))) <u>(iii)</u>)	C
22	D+	Possession of Dangerous Weapon	
23		(9.41.250)	E
24	D	Intimidating Another Person by use	
25		of Weapon (9.41.270)	E
26		Homicide	
27	A+	Murder 1 (9A.32.030)	A
28	A+	Murder 2 (9A.32.050)	\mathbf{B} +
29	B+	Manslaughter 1 (9A.32.060)	C+
30	C+	Manslaughter 2 (9A.32.070)	D+
31	B+	Vehicular Homicide (46.61.520)	C+
32		Kidnapping	
33	A	Kidnap 1 (9A.40.020)	B+
34	B+	Kidnap 2 (9A.40.030)	C+
35	C+	Unlawful Imprisonment	
36		(9A.40.040)	D+

1		Obstructing Governmental Operation	n
2	((E))		
3	D	Obstructing a Law Enforcement	
4		Officer (9A.76.020)	E
5	E	Resisting Arrest (9A.76.040)	E
6	В	Introducing Contraband 1	
7		(9A.76.140)	C
8	C	Introducing Contraband 2	
9		(9A.76.150)	D
10	E	Introducing Contraband 3	
11		(9A.76.160)	E
12	B+	Intimidating a Public Servant	
13		(9A.76.180)	C+
14	B+	Intimidating a Witness	
15		(9A.72.110)	C+
16		Public Disturbance	
17	C+	Riot with Weapon (9A.84.010)	D+
18	D+	Riot Without Weapon	
19		(9A.84.010)	E
20	E	Failure to Disperse (9A.84.020)	E
21	E	Disorderly Conduct (9A.84.030)	E
22		Sex Crimes	
23	A	Rape 1 (9A.44.040)	B+
24	A-	Rape 2 (9A.44.050)	B+
25	C+	Rape 3 (9A.44.060)	D+
26	A-	Rape of a Child 1 (9A.44.073)	B+
27	<u>B</u> +_	Rape of a Child 2 (9A.44.076)	C+
28	В	Incest 1 (9A.64.020(1))	C
29	C	Incest 2 (9A.64.020(2))	D
30	D+	Indecent Exposure	
31		(Victim <14) (9A.88.010)	E
32	E	Indecent Exposure	
33		(Victim 14 or over) (9A.88.010)	E
34	B+	Promoting Prostitution 1	
35		(9A.88.070)	C+
36	C+	Promoting Prostitution 2	
37		(9A.88.080)	D+
38	E	O & A (Prostitution) (9A.88.030)	E

1	B+	Indecent Liberties (9A.44.100)	C+
2	((B+))		((C+-))
3	<u>A-</u>	Child Molestation 1 (9A.44.083)	<u>B+</u>
4	((C+))		
5	<u>B</u>	Child Molestation 2 (9A.44.086)	C <u>+</u>
6		Theft, Robbery, Extortion, and Forg	gery
7	В	Theft 1 (9A.56.030)	C
8	C	Theft 2 (9A.56.040)	D
9	D	Theft 3 (9A.56.050)	E
10	В	Theft of Livestock (9A.56.080)	C
11	C	Forgery (9A.60.020)	D
12	A	Robbery 1 (9A.56.200)	B+
13	B+	Robbery 2 (9A.56.210)	C+
14	B+	Extortion 1 (9A.56.120)	C+
15	C+	Extortion 2 (9A.56.130)	D+
16	В	Possession of Stolen Property 1	
17		(9A.56.150)	C
18	C	Possession of Stolen Property 2	
19		(9A.56.160)	D
20	D	Possession of Stolen Property 3	
21		(9A.56.170)	E
22	C	Taking Motor Vehicle Without	
23		Owner's Permission (9A.56.070)	D
24		Motor Vehicle Related Crimes	
25	E	Driving Without a License	
26		(46.20.021)	E
27	C	Hit and Run - Injury	
28		(46.52.020(4))	D
29	D	Hit and Run-Attended	
30		(46.52.020(5))	E
31	E	Hit and Run-Unattended	
32		(46.52.010)	E
33	C	Vehicular Assault (46.61.522)	D
34	C	Attempting to Elude Pursuing	
35		Police Vehicle (46.61.024)	D
36	E	Reckless Driving (46.61.500)	E
37	D	Driving While Under the Influence	
38		(46.61.502 and 46.61.504)	E

1		((D	Vehicle Prowling (9A.52.100)	— <u>E</u>
2		С	Taking Motor Vehicle Without	
3			Owner's Permission (9A.56.070)	D)))
4			Other	
5		В	Bomb Threat (9.61.160)	C
6		C	Escape 1 (9A.76.110)	C
7		C	Escape 2 (9A.76.120)	C
8		D	Escape 3 (9A.76.130)	E
9		E	Obscene, Harassing, Etc.,	
10			Phone Calls (9.61.230)	E
11		A	Other Offense Equivalent to an	
12			Adult Class A Felony	B+
13		В	Other Offense Equivalent to an	
14			Adult Class B Felony	С
15		C	Other Offense Equivalent to an	
16			Adult Class C Felony	D
17		D	Other Offense Equivalent to an	
18			Adult Gross Misdemeanor	Е
19		E	Other Offense Equivalent to an	
20			Adult Misdemeanor	E
21		V	Violation of Order of Restitution,	
22			Community Supervision, or	
23			Confinement (13.40.200)	V
2.4	harana 1 and 0 and	7 + + .	ometad Barana 1 and 0 a	alamad am C officer
24	_		_	re classed as C offenses
25	and the standard ra	ange	is established as follo	ows:
26	1st escape or	atte	mpted escape during 12	-month period - 4 weeks
27	confinement			
28	2nd escape or	atte	mpted escape during 12	-month period - 8 weeks
29	confinement			
30	3rd and subsec	quent	escape or attempted	escape during 12-month
31	period - 12 weeks	confi	nement	
32	if the court finds	tha	t a respondent has vio	lated terms of an order,
33			of up to 30 days of co	

45

((SCHEDULE B

PRIOR OFFENSE INCREASE FACTOR

34

1	For use with all CURRENT OFFENSES occurring on or after July 1,
2	1989.
3	TIME SPAN
4	OFFENSE 0-12 13-24 25 Months
5	CATEGORY Months or More
6	
7	A+ .9 .9 .9
8	A .9 .8 .6
9	A9 .8 .5
10	B+ .9 .7 .4
11	B .9 .6 .3
12	C+ .6 .3 .2
13	C .5 .2 .2
14	D+ .3 .2 .1
15	D
16	E .1 .1 .1
17	Prior history - Any offense in which a diversion agreement or counsel
18	and release form was signed, or any offense which has been adjudicated
19	by court to be correct prior to the commission of the current
20	offense(s).
21	SCHEDULE C
22	CURRENT OFFENSE POINTS
23	For use with all CURRENT OFFENSES occurring on or after July 1,
24	1989.
25	AGE
26	OFFENSE 12 &
27	CATEGORY Under 13 14 15 16 17
28	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
29	A+ STANDARD RANGE 180-224 WEEKS
30	A 250 300 350 375 375
31	A- 150 150 150 200 200 200
32	B+ 110 110 120 130 140 150
33	B 45 45 50 50 57 57
34	C+ 44 44 49 49 55 55
35	C 40 40 45 45 50 50

2	D 14 16 18 20 22 24
3	E 4 4 4 6 8 10))
4	JUVENILE SENTENCING STANDARDS
5	((SCHEDULE D-1))
6	This schedule ((may only)) must be used for ((minor/first)) juvenile
7	offenders. ((After the determination is made that a youth is a
8	<pre>minor/first offender,)) The court ((has the discretion to)) may select</pre>
9	sentencing option A, B, or C.
10	
11	((MINOR/FIRST OFFENDER
12	OPTION A
13	STANDARD RANGE
14	Community
15	Community Service
16	Points Supervision Hours Fine
17	
18	1-9
19	10-19
20	20-29 0-3 months and/or 0-16 and/or 0-\$10
21	30-39
22	40-49 3-6 months and/or 16-32 and/or 0-\$25
23	50-59 3-6 months and/or 24-40 and/or 0-\$25
24	60-69 6-9 months and/or 32-48 and/or 0-\$50
25	70-79 6-9 months and/or 40-56 and/or 0-\$50
26	80-89 9-12 months and/or 48-64 and/or 10-\$100
27	90-109 9-12 months and/or 56-72 and/or 10-\$100
28	OR
29	OPTION B
30	STATUTORY OPTION
31	0-12 Months Community Supervision
32	0-150 Hours Community Service

D+ 16 18 20 22 24 26

1	0-100 Fine							
2	Posting of a Prob	atio	n Bond					
3	A term of commun:	ity :	supervi	sion wit	h a maxi	mum of 1	50 hours,	\$100.00
4	fine, and 12 mont	hs s	supervis	sion.				
5				OR	<u> </u>			
_				ODWITO	N C			
6 7			M/A	OPTIC	NJUSTICE			
,			rie.	MILEDI I	MOUDITCE			
8	When a term of	comr	munity	supervis	sion woul	ld effe c	tuate a 	manifest
9	injustice, anothe	r di	spositi	on may k	e imposed	d. When	a judge i	mposes a
LO	sentence of confi	neme	nt exce	eding 30	days, th	e court	shall sent	ence the
L1	juvenile to a max	imum	term ar	nd the pr	rovisions	of RCW 1	3.40.030(2) shall
L2	be used to determ	nine	the ran	ige.				
L3		ā	UVENILE	SENTEN	CING STAN	DARDS		
L 4				SCHEDUL	E D-2			
L5	This schedule ma	iy o	nly be	used f	or middl	e offen	lers. Af	iter the
L6	determination is	made	that a	youth i	s a midd	le offen o	ler, the c	ourt has
L7	the discretion to	sel	ect ser	tencing	option A	A, B, or	C.	
L8			M	IIDDLE O	FFENDER			
L9				OPTIC	N A			
20			Ť	STANDARD	RANGE			
21				Community				
22			Community	Community Service		- Confinement		
23		Points	•		Fine			
24			•			·		
25		1-9	0-3 months	and/or 0-8	and/or 0-\$10	and/or 0		
26		10-19	0-3 months	and/or 0-8	and/or 0-\$10	and/or 0		
27	:	20-29	0-3 months	and/or 0-16	and/or 0-\$10	and/or 0		
28	:	30-39	0-3 months	and/or 8-24	and/or 0-\$25	and/or 2-4		
29		40-49	3-6 months	and/or 16-32	and/or 0-\$25	and/or 2-4		
30	:	50-59	3-6 months	and/or 24-40	and/or 0-\$25	and/or 5-10		
31	•	60-69	6-9 months	and/or 32-48	and/or 0-\$50	and/or 5-10		
32	:	70-79	6-9 months	and/or 40-56	and/or 0-\$50	and/or 10-20		
33					and/or 0-\$100			
34				and/or 56-72	and/or 0-\$100			
35		110-129				8-12		
36		130-149				13-16		
37		150-199				21-28		

200-249

1	250-299	52-65
2	300-374	80-100
3	375+	103-129

- 4 Middle offenders with 110 points or more do not have to be committed.
- 5 They may be assigned community supervision under option B.
- 6 All A+ offenses 180-224 weeks))

1		OPTION A
2		JUVENILE OFFENDER SENTENCING GRID
3		STANDARD RANGE
4		
5	<u>A+</u>	180 WEEKS TO AGE 21 YEARS
6		
7	<u>A</u>	103 WEEKS TO 129 WEEKS
8		
	<u>A-</u>	